

27 MAY 1912

Cannock Urban District Council.



ANNUAL
REPORTS

:: OF THE ::

Medical Officer of Health

—AND—

Sanitary Inspector,

FOR THE YEAR 1911.



HEDNESFORD :

Evans' The Printers, "Advertiser" Office, Hednesford.

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1911.

To the Chairman and Members of the Cannock Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report on the health of the district during the year 1911.

The number of births registered is 959, which includes Births 490 males and 469 females, and calculated on an approximately estimated population of 28,000, to midsummer, 1911, gives a ratio of 34·2 per 1,000 per annum, as against 35·18 per 1,000 for 1910, and 35·4 for 1909.

The natural increase of population is 537, as against 581 in 1910, and 509 in 1909.

The total mean birth rate for the past ten years is 36·7, as against 36·37 in 1910, and 37·4 in 1909.

In the past year's reports submitted to the Council, the birth rates are as follows:—

February	March	April	May	June	July	August
37·5	34·8	42·8	23·6	44·3	33·9	40
September	October	November	December	2nd Jan., '12		
36·5	33·8	31·2	34·3	29·2		

Although the total mean birth rate is somewhat higher than in the preceding year, still the yearly birth rate shows further evidence of declination as compared with the preceding year, and this district shares in common with other districts throughout the country, the reputation of declination in births.

The number of deaths registered for the year 1911 is Deaths 422, which, on a similar calculation, gives a ratio of 15, as against 13·6 in 1910, and 15·8 in 1909.

The number of deaths of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district is 21, and the number of deaths of residents registered in public institutions beyond the district is 24, the nett deaths belonging to the district being 425, and the corrected death rate is 15·1, as against 13·7 in 1910, and 15·3 in 1909.

The total mean death rate from all causes for the past ten years is 15·1, as against 15·3 in 1910, and 15·7 in 1909; the mean death rate from Zymotic Disease during the past ten years being 1·4, as against 1·5 in 1910, and 1·7 in 1909.

The subjoined table shows the various death rates recorded in last year's reports submitted to the Council, viz. :—

February	March	April	May	June	July	August
15·6	17·1	16·8	14·4	16·8	15·7	10·5
Sept'r	October	November	December	2nd Jan., 1912		
16·5	21·17	11·5	15·3	13		

Though the mean death rate is slightly lower than in the preceding year, still the yearly death rate has advanced 1·4 per 1,000. The chief factors which have influenced the increase in death rate have been diarrhoeal diseases, following excessive summer heat, coupled with chest cases, in children under 12 months old.

It cannot be said however that the annual death rate is unfavourable despite this.

Births and Deaths

The subjoined table shows the number of births and deaths with their respective rates for the ten years 1902—1911, viz. :—

TOTAL BIRTHS FOR YEARS—					
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	981	887	919	897	923
Ratio	40·8	37	38·2	37·3	37
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	843	1013	920	950	959
Ratio	33·7	39	35·4	35·18	34·2
TOTAL DEATHS FOR YEARS—					
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	402	351	387	404	373
Ratio	16·75	14·6	16·1	16·8	14·9
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	329	391	411	369	422
Ratio	13·1	15	15·8	13·6	15

The total number of deaths under one year is 139, as ^{Deaths under} against 92 in 1910, and 124 in 1909. The rate per 1,000 ^{One Year} is nearly 5, as against 3·4 in 1910, and 4·7 in 1909.

The mortality per 1,000 births is approximately 145, or 14·5 per cent., as against 9·6 in 1910, and 13·4 in 1909.

Out of 139 deaths, 53 occurred under one month, 27 being under one week old, 11 between one and two weeks, 9 between two and three weeks, and 6 between three and four weeks old.

Five uncertified deaths occurred under one year, as against ten in 1910, four occurring under one week old, and one between six and nine months old.

The percentage of infantile mortality, calculated on the deaths at all ages, is 33, as against 24·9 in 1910, and 30·2 in 1909.

The subjoined table gives a comparison of infantile mortality between the two years, 1911 and 1910.

Infantile mortality, 1911			ditto, 1910.	
Influenza	...	0	...	1
Measles	...	2	...	3
Whooping Cough	...	1	...	1
Diarrhœal Diseases	...	29	...	5
Tuberculous Disease	...	3	...	2
Congenital Debility and	}	59	...	51
Malformation, plus				
Premature Birth				
Pneumonia and Bronchitis		22	...	11
Overlaying	...	1	...	1
Convulsions	...	3	...	4
Laryngitis	...	1	...	1
Rickets	...	1	...	0
Other Causes	...	17	...	12
			139	92

In both these tables there are three sets of figures which stand out more prominently than others, and they clearly indicate wherein lie the chief common causes of infantile mortality, viz.:—

- 1.—Diarrhœal Disease ;
- 2.—Congenital Defects, Debility and Prematurity ;
- 3.—Pneumonia and Bronchitis.

The hot summer of last year no doubt influenced largely the increase of diarrhoeal disease, but another very common factor of causation is faulty feeding of infants.

Congenital defects, debility and prematurity are the fruits of wasted youth, plus early and improvident marriages, while broncho-pneumonia is unduly prevalent through the trying keen conditions of our local climate, let alone other predisposing causes, such as mouth breathing, due to enlarged tonsils, adenoids and nasal catarrh. There is also the danger met with in other cases of undue exposure from insufficient clothing.

Mortality of
Illegitimate
infants

The number of deaths recorded is 13, as against 9 in 1910, and 6 in 1909.

Subjoined are particulars of the deaths, viz. :—

- 1.—Debility and Marasmus, 4 cases ;
 - (a) Ages, 24 days, 1 month, 6 months— 3 Chadsmoor Ward.
 - (b) Age, 2 months—1, Cannock Ward.
- 2.—Atelectasis (Imperfect Lung Aeration), 4 days—Cannock Ward.
- 3.—Gastro-enteritis, 1 month—Chadsmoor Ward.
- 4.—Acute Eczema, 21 days—Cannock Ward.
- 5.—Broncho Pneumonia, 7 months—Station Road, Hednesford Ward.
- 6.—Premature Birth, 17 days—Cannock Ward.
- 7.—Diarrhoea, 3 cases ;
 - (a) 7 months—Cannock Ward.
 - (b) 3 months—Chadsmoor Ward.
 - (c) 8 months—Chadsmoor Ward.
- 8.—Convulsions, 3 months—Chadsmoor Ward.

The total number of deaths is 53, as against 41 in 1910, and 50 in 1909. The ratio per 1,000 is approximately 1.9, as against 1.5 in 1910, and 1.9 in 1909.

Deaths from one
to five years

Included amongst the deaths were 14 from measles, two from whooping cough, three from phthisis, three from other tuberculous diseases, six from bronchitis, eight from broncho-pneumonia, five from all other forms of pneumonia, two from diarrhoeal disease, three from congenital debility, and two from accident.

Deaths from the various diseases were as follows, viz. :	Deaths from Disease
None.	Enteric Fever
None.	Small Pox

Sixteen deaths occurred, as against six in 1910, and 21 Measles in 1909, and they were all under 5 years.

The ratio per 1,000 is .57, as against .2 in 1910, and .8 in 1909.

The first outbreak of measles in the district last year occurred in May at the St. Joseph's Roman Catholic School, Hill Top, in the Hednesford Ward—about eleven cases in all. The class closure system was advised to prevent spreading, and the disease in the school abated. In June the disease became prevalent in the Chadsmoor and Green Heath districts, necessitating the closure of the Chadsmoor Infants' School, and Station Road Infants' School, for a period of four weeks, the class closure system for five days on the ninth day after the sickening of the first child not being applicable in either school because of the simultaneous cropping up of cases in several classes, and general class closure under such circumstances would mean school closure, which I am slow to advise, unless the low percentage of school attendance warrants it.

In August the disease appeared in the Rawnsley district but flickered out without appreciably affecting the attendance at Rawnsley School.

Subjoined is a fac-simile of a warning conveyed to parents from the head teachers of schools. These notices are sent out as soon as measles has appeared in a class.

CANNOCK EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Notice to the parent or guardian of.....
From the head teacher (infants' dept.),.....School.

As a case of measles has occurred among the scholars in the class which your child attends, it is possible thatmay have contracted the disease.

As it requires about twelve days for measles to develop after infection, you are requested to pay particular regard to the state of your child's health during the **next three weeks**, and upon the slightest sign of illness to abstain from sendingto school.

Date..... Signature.....

NOTE.—Measles may be a very serious illness in young children, and many die from it. The early symptoms are those of a cold, which may be at first slight; there is generally running at the eyes and nose, sneezing and possibly cough. Many children lose their lives because parents allow them to go out of the house, thinking that the illness is only a slight cold, when it is really measles.

With regard to class closure, the conditions for adopting this system have as a rule not been favourable for me hitherto, because as already mentioned the first outbreak has occurred in more than one class. The disease entirely abated in September.

Scarlatina None, as against two in 1910, and two in 1909.

Whooping
Cough Three deaths were recorded, all under five years, as against a similar number in 1910.

In June this disease was prevalent in the Cannock district, and a large number of children were excluded from the Cannock Endowed Infants' School before finally having to advise school closure for a period of four weeks.

Diphtheria and
Croup One death occurred, as against none in 1910, and four in 1909.

Influenza Six deaths occurred, as against a similar number in 1910, and 11 in 1909.

This disease was very prevalent in the first quarter of the year, and affected both the bronchial and the gastrointestinal tracts.

Erysipelas None, as against 1 in 1910, and none in 1909.

Cerebro-spinal
Fever None.

Phthisis Twenty-six deaths were recorded, as against 18 in 1910, and 22 in 1909.

Four of the deaths occurred under 5 years, ten between fifteen and twenty-five years, eleven between 25 and 45 years, and one between 45 and 65 years.

Included amongst the deaths were four coal miners, one edge tool grinder, two school teachers, one baker, one butcher, and one ship's officer.

Whenever a case of phthisis comes under my notice, preventive means are adapted as far as possible, the patient being provided with instructive literature.

Now that tuberculosis becomes a compulsorily notifiable disease, a more thorough knowledge of its extent in the district will be available for analysis. Impure air from overcrowding is a potent predisposing factor of causation of this terrible disease, and overcrowding from insufficiency of dwelling houses is very evident in this district.

Six deaths were recorded, as against three in 1910, and nine in 1909. Five of these deaths occurred under the age of 2 years. Other Tubercular Diseases

Twenty deaths were recorded from this disease, as against twenty-three in 1910, and thirty in 1909. Cancer

The ratio per 1,000 is .7, as against .85 in 1910, and 1 in 1909, thus showing that cancer in this district is on the decrease and not increase.

Eighty deaths were recorded, as against 59 in 1910, and 62 in 1909. Bronchitis and Pneumonia

The death rate is approximately 3 per 1,000, as against 2.1 in 1910, and a similar ratio in 1909.

The subjoined table gives the mortality for the past 10 years, viz. :—

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Und'r 5	35	36	38	44	29	38	32	29	26	41
Over 5	44	29	27	28	44	25	25	33	33	39
Total	79	65	65	72	73	63	57	62	59	80

Four deaths were recorded, as against 8 in 1910, and 4 in 1909. Three of the deaths were under 5 years. Other Respiratory Diseases

None. Appendicitis

None. Alcoholism

Five deaths were recorded, as against 2 in 1910, and 6 in 1909. Cirrhosis of Liver

Three deaths occurred, all between the ages of 45 and 65 years. Bright's Disease

Sixteen deaths occurred, as against 14 in 1910, and 13 in 1909. Six were colliery accidents, as against 5 in 1910, and 6 in 1909. Accidents

The death rate per 1,000 is .57, as against .5 in 1910, and .5 in 1909. Four of the deaths were under 5 years.

There were three cases, as against 1 in 1910, and 1 in 1909. Suicides

Diarrhoeal Disease Thirty-two deaths occurred as against 15 in 1910, and 13 in 1909, the rate per 1,000 being 1·1, as against ·55 and ·5 for the two respective preceding years.

The remarkable feature of this diarrhoeal mortality is the extremely heavy incidence on infants, 28 of the deaths occurring amongst children under 12 months old, and 2 under two years old. The remaining two cases occurred at ages ranging from 65 upwards.

It is a very serious matter that diarrhoeal disease should exact a 94 per cent. ransom from the very young; and it is very necessary that as far as possible preventive means should be adopted to ameliorate this. I would desire the Council refer to recommendations suggested in my Annual Report, 1908, under the heading of "Deaths under 1 year."

Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Prematurity Sixty-four deaths occurred, 59 of them being under 1 year, 1 under two years, 2 under 3 years, and 2 between 15 and 25 years. The death rate per 1,000 is approximately 2·3

Eighteen of these deaths were from premature birth, as against twenty in 1910, and nineteen in 1909, the ratio per 1,000 being ·64, as against ·74 in 1910, and ·73 in 1909.

Fifteen per cent. of the total number of deaths last year come under this class of causation, and infant mortality, which is largely preventable, takes the biggest share.

Puerperal Fever Two deaths occurred, one on Church Hill in February, and one in Heath Hayes in May. A Midwife attended first in both instances. Final disinfection of clothes, &c., and temporary suspension of the Midwives from duty were duly carried out.

Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition Six deaths were recorded as against three in 1910, and three in 1909, and they all occurred between the ages of 25 and 45.

Zymotic Disease Forty-four deaths were recorded, as against 21 in 1910 and 44 in 1909. The death rate is 1·57 per 1,000 as against ·77 in 1910, and 1·7 in 1909. The subjoined table shows the deaths and death rates from Zymotic Disease during the past 10 years, viz. :—

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Small Pox	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	17	12	0	33	0	9	9	21	6	16
Scarlatina	11	5	1	5	0	2	2	2	2	0
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	2	3	4	2	3	4	3	4	0	1
Whooping Cough	3	3	12	3	19	1	4	7	3	3
Typhoid	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	0
Diarrhoea	8	10	8	12	18	11	9	10	8	24
Total	45	33	29	58	40	27	28	44	21	44
Ratio	1.8	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.6	1.08	1.07	1.7	.77	1.57

Ample explanation of the rise in the Zymotic death rate is given in the preceding pages of this Report.

Nine deaths were recorded, as against nineteen in 1910, and four in 1909. Five of the deaths were under one year, one between one and two years, one between 25 and 45 years, and two from 65 and upwards. This is a satisfactory drop when compared with the preceding year.

Uncertified
Deaths

The total number of cases notified under this Act is 86, as against 135 in 1910, and 88 in 1909. Details of the various diseased notifies are as follows, viz.:—

Notification of
Diseases Act

The number of cases notified is 49 in 37 houses, as against 106 in 89 houses in 1910, and 63 in 48 houses in 1909.

Scarlatina

The percentage of Scarlatinal notifications reckoned on the sum total of diseases notified is 57, as against 78.5 in 1910, and 71.6 in 1909. The cases were distributed as follows, viz.:—

CANNOCK WARD.—19 in 16 houses, as against 26 in 20 houses in 1910, and 37 in 28 houses in 1909.

HEDNESFORD WARD.—10 in 6 houses, as against 36 in 34 houses in 1910, and 16 in 11 houses in 1909.

CHADSMOOR WARD.—20 in 15 houses, as against 44 in 35 houses in 1910, and 10 in 9 houses in 1909.

No fatal case was recorded out of the 49 notified, and there is a well marked decrease in the number of cases notified when compared with the preceding year. As regards incidence of the disease on each quarter of the past year the following relative figures are of interest, viz.:—

January to March	...	...	18
April to June	...	...	3
July to September	...	...	8
October to December	...	...	20

**Diphtheria and
Membranous
Croup**

Six cases were notified, as against two in 1910, and 9 in 1909. One occurred in the Cannock Ward, and five in the Hednesford Ward.

In the beginning of the year an outbreak of this disease occurred in Cannock Wood in the Hednesford Ward, and it was evidently imported from Chasetown in the adjoining district, where it was prevalent. Free use was made of antitoxin, which was promptly distributed, and the outbreak quickly subsided but at the expense of one fatality. A drainage defect was found on one of the premises infected, but both water and milk supplies were found free from suspicion.

With regard to the case notified in Blackfords, in the Cannock Ward, there was no evidence forthcoming to account for the disease. Antitoxin treatment was given and the patient quickly recovered.

Erysipelas

Nineteen cases were notified, as against 22 in 1910, and 13 in 1909. Five occurred in the Cannock Ward, eight in the Hednesford Ward, five in the Chadsmoor Ward, and one in the Workhouse.

Enteric Fever

No case notified, as against three in 1910, and one in 1909. This is satisfactory.

**Puerperal
Fever**

Two cases, both fatal, were notified, as against a similar record in 1910, and one case notified in 1909. Reference has already been made to these cases.

**Pauper
Sickness**

Among the new cases of Pauper sickness in last year's fortnightly returns, sent to me by the Clerk to the Guardians, were included the following, viz.:—

CANNOCK WARD.—Six cases of diarrhœa, seven of phthisis, three of cancer, four of rheumatism, one of eczema, one of wryneck, one of mental deficiency, one of measles, and one of fractured forearm.

HEDNESFORD WARD.—Five cases of diarrhœa, two of cancer, eight of rheumatism, three of gastritis, two of spinal disease, four of influenza, one of fractured forearm, eight of measles, one of hernia, and two of nystagmus.

CHADSMOOR WARD.—Four cases of diarrhœa, one of eczema, seven of phthisis, two of cancer, six of rheumatism, one of scabies, one of mental deficiency, four of gastritis, one of spinal disease, two of fractured leg, four of debility from birth, one of diabetes, and thirteen of measles.

WORKHOUSE.—Two cases of eczema, thirteen of diarrhœa, seven of phthisis, two of cancer, ten of rheumatism, four of scabies, two of mental deficiency, two of gastritis, seven fractures, two of whooping cough, three of influenza, one of chorea, two of hernia, and one of gonorrhœa.

Mr. Spooner, the Vaccination Officer, has obliged me with the following particulars of vaccination, from 1st July, 1910, to 30th June, 1911, viz. :—

	1911	1910	1909
Births	976	as against 917	973
Vaccinated	465	472	620
Exemption Certificate	427	361	265
Died before Vaccination	67	65	71
Insusceptible	2	2	1
Removals	11	11	13
Postponements	0	3	1
Not Vaccinated	4	3	2

The number of illegitimate births for the year ending 31st December, 1911, is 38, as against 24 in 1910, and 30 in 1909, 22 were males and 16 females. Included in these births are some in the Union Workhouse, where the mothers come from other Parishes outside Cannock. With regards to births and exemption from vaccination, the percentage of exemption certificates has now reached 43·7, as against approximately 40 in the preceding year. This fact, that nearly half of the total number of children born in this district are unvaccinated through an exemption certificate is, to my mind, a serious one, through the grave risk incurred in the possible advent of small pox in the district.

Mr. Cole, Assistant Overseer and Collector, has obliged me with the following information, viz. :—

The three Wards are now sub-divided into six, and the respective number of houses for each new Ward is as follows, viz. :—

Cannock Ward	...	...	1338
Bridgtown Ward	...	...	630
Heath Hayes and Wimblebury	...	...	783
Chadsmoor	...	...	1076
Hednesford	...	...	1020
Littleworth	...	...	737
Total	...	...	5584

The increase in the total number of houses is 147, as compared with 1910, and 280 as compared with 1909.

The population of Cannock Urban District at Census of 1911, was 28,298, so that the average number of five persons per house is rather under than over stated.

The instances met with of overcrowding in the district render it necessary to provide additional housing.

Subjoined is a summary of work done in this district during the past year, viz.:—

Factory and
Workshop Act

I.—INSPECTIONS.—Workshops, 47. Written notices, 3.

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.—Want of cleanliness, 9.
Remedied, 9.

OTHER NUISANCES, 2. Remedied, 2.

BREACH OF SPECIAL SANITARY REQUIREMENTS FOR
BAKEHOUSES (s.s. 97 to 100), 4. Remedied, 4.
Total defects, 15. Remedied, 15.

III.—HOMEWORK.—List (sending twice in the year), 1—
Wearing apparel.

a.—Number of Inspections of outworkers' premises, 15.

b.—Notices served, 0.

c.—Outwork in infected premises, 0.

IV.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS (including 17 Bake-
houses), 47.

V.—OTHER MATTERS.—0.

Scavenging.

In May of last year, at the request of the Local Government Board, I submitted to the Council a report on the present system of scavenging in this district. This system (chiefly midden and ashpit), is now under the control of the Sanitary Inspector, who has endeavoured conscientiously to improve the working of a system which, at its best, is vastly inferior to water carriage from the point of sanitation. Wherever possible a water closet should always be substituted for the midden and ashpit.

In 1910 the number of fresh and waste water closets in the district was 901, the number of privies with movable receptacles, 0, and the number of privies with fixed receptacles, 4,700.

This has been methodically and regularly carried out by the Sanitary Inspector. I wish to bear testimony too on behalf of the meat salesman's desire not to offer for sale food he considers unsound for human consumption by his either submitting the same for my personal inspection or asking me to call at his premises and inspect.

Meat Inspection

I have, along with the Sanitary Inspector, made inspections in the Cannock and Hednesford Wards, but no closing orders have as yet been issued.

Housing of the
Working Classes
Act

It is a matter of congratulation that your Council has adopted the notification of this disease. No case has been notified to me during the past year, and when a case is notified the cost in connection therewith will be very little, but the advantage to the child in the prevention of possible blindness would be very great.

Ophthalmia
Neonatorum

As you are aware by the detailed table of analysis of water supplies throughout the district already submitted to you, I have devoted a considerable time to this part of my sanitary duties. The extraordinary drought of last summer produced great distress in those parts of the district dependent on well water supply. Some of the wells were quite dried up, and in many instances householders had to traverse a considerable distance for even then a limited and in some cases a suspicious supply. In the Pye Green district I analysed water from 16 wells, and the results showed 9 potable, 4 suspicions, and 3 unsafe waters. Three of the wells showed insufficiency. It would be a great boon to the inhabitants of Pye Green if the South Staffordshire Water could be supplied to them.

Water Supply

In the Cannock Wood district I examined a great many well water supplies which, in some parts of the district, showed insufficiency. In some instances the wells had dried up. With regard to the quality of the water it was potable generally; but as a South Staffordshire Water Main runs through the district I strongly urge an adequate supply of pure water from this main to those houses in danger of needing it as shown by the analysis table submitted to you.

During the course of my investigation impure water was found at Rumer Hill, and the water supply of Mill Street, Cannock, by the Conduit Water Trust, though good, was found to be insufficient.

Sewage Farm Regular visits have been paid by me to the Farm, and samples of the effluents have been regularly analysed. They still keep on the right side of the permissible limit thanks to the Farm Bailiff's energy in making the best use of the land. It is to be hoped, however, that the scheme of additional disposal works proposed by the Surveyor will have early sanction. The Farm demands a larger filtration area.

Small Pox Hospital The drainage from this institution is now connected on to the sewer. The rooms are kept spotlessly clean, and everything internally is in order for the reception of a patient if need be

The building is unsuitable, however, both as to structure and external surroundings, and I am pleased to be able to state that the Council is taking active steps to make provision for isolating small pox elsewhere than on the present unsuitable site.

Hospital for General Infectious Diseases I am pleased to be able to foreshadow a reality of provision also in this direction. The Institution will probably be under the sole management and control of the Urban Council.

Conclusion I append the Sanitary Inspector's Report for the year 1911, also the Tables required by the Local Government Board.

I beg to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. PHILLIPS.

The Poplars, Hednesford,
April, 1912.

Sanitary Inspector's Report

For Year ending Dec. 31st, 1911.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Ninth Annual Report, viz.: that for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1911.

The contents of ashpits, privies, and dustbins are dealt with by the Council's workmen. In this work there were six horses and six teams of men constantly employed in order to cope with the large quantity of refuse which is produced in this district. Cleansing
Department

During the year, 18,294 loads of refuse have been removed from 8,809 houses, representing 6,089 ashpits.

The total number of houses in the district is 5,584, an increase of 141 for the year.

The question of refuse tips has been a difficult one during the year, especially at Hednesford, and although one has been provided at Chadsmoor to relieve a part of this district, it is expensive both for carting and tip rents. This has not solved the difficulty, because a great deal of refuse has now to be taken to the Church Hill Tip.

One-hundred-and-twenty-two preliminary notices have been served upon owners of property to remedy sanitary defects discovered in the course of my inspections. The premises referred to in these notices were subsequently re-visited, 464 re-inspections having been made; 48 letters were written to owners, urging compliance with notices; 67 statutory notices being subsequently served by your orders. The execution of the necessary works required by these notices have been much facilitated by interviews I have had with owners, agents, or builders, either at the properties concerned, or at my office, most owners manifesting a desire to comply with our requirements. General
Sanitary Work

Sixty-three houses have been disinfected either after scarlet fever or tuberculosis.

Fifty-two houses have been drained and connected to the main sewer, 352 yards of six inch new glazed stoneware pipes have been laid ; also 66 new glazed stoneware gullies have been provided and fixed ; 28 choked drains have been opened and cleansed, many of these being relaid, representing 84 houses ; 43 catchpits have been dispensed with and glazed stoneware gullies fixed to the drains ; 15 defective drains have been repaired or relaid. In 79 instances dilapidated and insanitary privies and ashpits have either been repaired or rebuilt, and in 30 cases open ashpits have been covered in. 19 new privies and 21 covered ashpits have been built, and 79 foul, wet and insanitary privies have been converted into water closets, and new latrines have been provided at Cannock Infants' School in place of privies. In 9 instances dilapidated houses have been thoroughly repaired ; 18 dustbins have been substituted for ashpits. These are collected weekly.

I would again remind you that a great amount of time is taken up in dealing with foul, wet and insanitary privies and ashpits. This is the most expensive part of the scavenging, as so much time is wasted in getting the water out, with the inevitable result that the work takes longer, besides the nuisance created in the street. If all ashpits were dry we should be able to save a great deal in tools, and much of the work which is now done at night could be done in the daytime.

It will be seen from my report that 79 privies have been converted into water closets, but I have experienced the greatest difficulty in doing this, for when I endeavour to persuade owners or agents to provide water closets instead of repairing the privies, they tell me that they will not make the alteration so long as the Council are passing plans for privies. Thus the work of progress is hindered.

Slaughter Houses

There are 24 registered and 9 licensed slaughterhouses in the Cannock District. Nine applications were made during the year for renewal. These are granted for one year, under the P.H.A.A.A., 1890.

I have given as much attention to slaughter houses inspection, as my other duties will permit ; also to the supervision of meat and other foods. The number of visits to slaughter houses being 736, in addition to 421 visits to butcher's shops ; also 53 visits of inspection were made at other markets.

The approximate amount of meat coming under my observation is as follows : 1,075 sides of beef, 1,307 carcasses of mutton and lamb ; 105 carcasses of veal, and 1,460 slaughtered pigs.

The amount of diseased or unsound meat which has been surrendered being 419lbs. of beef, 180lbs. of pork, 58lbs. of livers, and 221lbs. of offals. These have all been satisfactorily disposed of.

The work of slaughter house inspection is not as efficient as I should like it to be, owing largely to the fact that so much time is taken up in other ways. I beg to remind the committee that at the time of my appointment in the year 1903, there were 4,760 houses in the district, whilst the number now is 5,584, being an increase of 824.

Sixty-one visits of inspection were made to the knackeryard. These premises are kept comparatively clean, taking into consideration the nature of the trade carried on therein. Knackeryard

There are two common lodging houses, and these have been regularly inspected, special attention being given to cleansing, limewashing and sanitary arrangements. Eighty-four inspections have been made during the year. The houses are kept clean, and no occasion has arisen for the institution of proceedings, through the contravention of the bye-laws. No cases of infectious disease has occurred. Common
Lodging
Houses

One-hundred-and-eighty inspections of school sanitary conveniences have been made during the year. With the exception of three or four schools there has been nothing to complain of. Any cases of neglect have been reported to the Secretary of the Education Authority. School
Sanitary
Conveniences

Thirty-seven inspections of bakehouses, and thirty-nine inspections of workshops have been made during the year. The nuisances found have been dealt with accordingly. Bakehouses and
Workshops

Canal Boats	Number of canal boats inspected ...	107
	" " " infringements ...	5
	" " " absence of certificate ...	1
	Water vessel not sufficient capacity...	1
	Overcrowding ...	0
	Dilapidated boat ...	1
	Absence of water vessel ...	1
	Leaky boat ...	1
	Lettering and numbering ...	0
	Females improperly occupying ...	0
	Partition separating sexes ...	0
	Painting ...	0
	Removal of bilge water ...	0
	Refusal of admittance to inspector ...	0
	Notification of infectious diseases ...	0
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On the whole the cabins are kept clean. The boats visiting this district are worked chiefly by men in pairs, so that one boat is being loaded while the other is taken to its destination. There were 51 boats worked by men only, and 56 by a man and wife, and one or more children. I have given special attention to the condition of the cabins as to cleanliness and ventilation. With regard to the health of the occupants, I find them comparatively clean and healthy, with no evidence of any serious illness or infectious disease.

The other details of the work of my department are tabulated on the accompanying tables.

I have to thank the committee for the support they have given me in the work of this department.

I am, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN TURTON,

Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.

No. of ashpits emptied during the year	...	6089
„ Loads of refuse removed	...	13294
„ Houses from which refuse has been removed	...	8809
„ Visits to slaughter houses during year	...	1080
„ „ knackeryards	...	61
„ „ butchers' shops	...	421
„ „ markets	...	53
„ „ bakehouses	...	37
„ „ workshops	...	39
„ „ cowsheds and dairies...	...	36
„ „ common lodging houses	...	84
„ „ schools	...	180
„ „ premises respecting notices and work in progress during the year	...	530
Total		30713

TABLE II.

No. of Preliminary Notices served	...	122
„ Statutory	...	67
„ Legal Proceedings	...	0
„ Letters written to Owners <i>re</i> Nuisances	...	48
„ Houses Disinfected	...	63
„ Schools Disinfected	...	0
„ Samples of Water taken for analysis	...	56
„ „ „ condemned	...	4
„ Houses supplied with S.S. Water	...	0
Total		360

The question of Water supply is in hand.

TABLE III.

	Notices served.	Houses in connection with notices
Insufficient or defective drainage	20	100
Defective drains repaired or relaid	3	15
Choked drains	12	93
Foul, wet and dilapidated privy middens	44	99
Foul, wet open ashpits	16	27
Insufficient closet accomodation	3	8
Insufficient ashpit accomodation	4	7
Defective W.C. connections	0	0
Water Closets without water supply	0	0

Overcrowded Houses	...	...	9	9
Offensive accumulations	...	...	6	6
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	6	6
Fouling of sanitaay conveniences	...	...	0	0
Stagnant water in cellars	...	...	4	9
Choked Water Closets	...	...	2	13
Untrapped Drains	...	...	4	15
Defective and Insanitary Scullery Sinks	...	...	6	19
New Closets and Ashpits	...	...	3	9
Dirty Houses	...	...	4	13
Houses without proper water supply	...	...	4	12
Other Nuisances	...	...	24	72
Total			174	547

TABLE IV.

Sanitary Improvements carried out in the District in pursuance of inspections made and notices served.

Absence of or insufficient drainage of premises, the same have been properly drained and connected to the main sewer	...	...	52
Defective drains relaid or repaired	...	...	15
Stoneware gullies substituted for Catchpits	...	...	66
Choked drains unstopped	...	...	28
Insanitary Privies and Ashpits repaired	...	...	79
New Closets	...	...	21
New Ashpits	...	...	19
Water Closets substituted for Privies	...	...	79
Stoneware Sanitary Sinks substituted for Brick Sinks	...	...	12
Cowsheds cleansed	...	...	42
Dirty Houses cleansed	...	...	9
New School Latrines substituted for privies	...	1 set	3
Wash houses re-built	...	...	2
New Wash houses	...	...	14
Choked Water Closets opened	...	...	30
Open Ashpits covered in	...	...	18
Dustbins substituted for Ashpits	...	...	5
Houses provided with ventilation	...	...	44
Other Nuisances	...	...	---
Total			539

CAUSE OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1911.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in whole District at subjoined ages.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District (b).
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards	
All causes { certified	416	134	28	24	15	21	49	63	82	53
{ unc'rtif'd	9	5	1				1		2	
Enteric Fever										
Small-pox										
Measles	16	2	7	7						
Scarlet fever										
Whooping-cough	3	1		2						
Diphtheria and Croup	1				1					
Influenza	6						1	3	2	
Erysipelas										
Cerebro-spinal fever										
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	26	1	2	1		10	11	1		2
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	2			1					
Other tuberculous diseases	3		3							
Rheumatic fever	1				1					
Cancer, malignant diseases	20						1	12	7	3
Bronchitis	35	7	3	3		1	1	9	11	4
Broncho-pneumonia	22	9	6	2	1		1	1	2	1
Pneumonia (all other forms)	23	6	2	3	3	1	4	4		3
Other diseases of Res- piratory organs	4	2		1					1	
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	32	28	2						2	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis										
Alcoholism										
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	1						2	2	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	3							3		
Puerperal fever	2						2			
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	6						6			1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	64	59	1	2		2				1
Violent Deaths, ex- cluding suicides	16	2	1	1	2	3	6		1	5
Suicides	3					2	1			
Other Defined Diseases	120	12	1	1	6	2	16	28	54	32
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	11	7	1	1					2	

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	No. of Cases Notified.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Cannock Ward.	Hednesford Ward.	Chadsmoor Ward.	Workhouse.	51	6	7		
		Under ..	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65									65 and upwards.
Small-pox	...															
Cholera	...															
Diphtheria (incl'di'g Membranous croup)	...	6		5	4	1			1	5	5	1				
Erysipelas	...	19		4		4			5	8						
Scarlet fever	...	49		18	27	3		1	19	10	20					
Typhus fever	...															
Enteric fever	...															
Relapsing fever	...															
Continued fever	...															
Puerperal fever	...	2				2				1	1					
Plague	...															
Phthisis {	Under Tubercu- losis regu- lations, 08	5		1	2		2		1		1	3				
	Under Tubercu- losis regu- lations, 11	5		1		4			1	2	1	1				3
	Others ...															
Totals	...	86	19	38	6	14	7	2	27	26	28	5				3

Isolation Hospital—
Name and } Small Pox Hospital, situated in the Chadsmoor Ward, and provided conjointly by the
Situation } Cannock Urban and Rural District Councils. Total available beds, 12.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1911.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1—3 Months.	3—6 Months.	6—9 Months.	9—12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
All causes	{ Certified ..	23	11	9	6	49	28	19	20	19	134
	{ Uncertified ...	4				4			1		5
Small Pox											
Chicken Pox											
Measles										2	2
Scarlet Fever... ..											
Diphtheria and Croup										1	1
Whooping Cough										5	22
Diarrhœa			1		1	2	6	5	4	1	7
Enteritis							3	1	2	1	2
Tuberculous Meningitis									1	1	
Abdominal Tuberculosis											
Other Tuberculous Diseases .									1		1
Congenital Malformations			2	1	1	4	1				5
Premature Birth		13	2	3		18					18
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus		6	2	5	3	16	11	4	3	2	36
Atelectasis		3	2			5	1				6
Injury at Birth		1				1					1
Erysipelas											
Syphilis											
Rickets		1				1					1
Meningitis (<i>not tuberculous</i>)									1		1
Convulsions							1	2			3
Gastritis		1				1					1
Laryngitis							1				1
Bronchitis			1			1	1	3	1		7
Pneumonia (all forms) .							2	3	6	4	15
Suffocation, overlying		1				1					1
Other causes		1	1		1	3	1	1	3		8

Births in the year—Legitimate, 926; Illegitimate 32.

Deaths in the year—Legitimate Infants, 126; Illegitimate Infants, 13.

SUMMARY of SANITARY WORK done in the Nuisance Inspector's Department during the year 1911, in the Urban District of Cannock.

	Number of		Abatement Notices.		Nuisances Abated after Notice by	
	Inspections and Observations made.	Defects Found.	Informal by Inspector.	Formal by Authority.	Inspector.	Authority.
Dwelling-houses and Schools	{ Foul Conditions	180	16			
	{ Structural Defects		1			
	{ Overcrowding	27	9			
	{ Unfit for Habitation... ..					
	Lodging-houses	84	8			
	Dairies and Milkshops	43	18			
	Cowsheds					
	Bakehouses and Workshops...	76	15			
	Slaughter-houses	1080	56			
	Canal Boats	107	5			
	Ashpits and Privies	2721	334			
	Deposits of Refuse & Manure	21	6			
	Water Closets	9	13			
House Drainage	{ Defective Traps	17	15			
	{ No Disconnection	25	15			
	{ Other Faults	49	20			
	Water Supply	42	23			
	Pigsties	31	6			
	Animals improperly kept					
	Offensive Trades (Knacker-yard)	61	6			
	Smoke Nuisances					
	Other Nuisances	91	44			
	TOTALS	4664	610	122	67	65 124
Unwholesome Food.	{ Number of Seizures Surrendered		...	..	...	11
	{ Condemned by Magistrate ...		...	...	...	—
Food and Drugs Act.	{ Prosecutions for exposing for sale		...	...	...	—
	{ Convictions ditto ditto		...	...	...	—
	{ Samples taken for Analysis ...		...	...	...	—
	{ Number found adulterated, &c.		...	...	...	—
	{ Proceedings taken ... ..		...	...	...	—
	{ Number of Convictions ... ..		...	...	...	—
	Samples of Water taken for Analysis		...	...	...	56
	" " condemned as unfit for use		...	...	...	4
Precautions against Infectious Disease.						
	Lots of infected Bedding Disinfected		...	...	...	9
	Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease		...	...	...	63
	Schools ditto ditto		...	...	...	—
	Prosecutions for not notifying Existence of Infectious Disease		...	...	...	—
	Convictions ditto ditto		...	...	...	—
	Prosecutions for exposure of Infected Persons or things		...	...	...	—
	Convictions ditto ditto		...	...	...	—

January 25th, 1912.

Signed,

JOHN TURTON,

Inspector of Nuisance

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous Years.

Year	Popula- tion esti- mated to middle of each Year	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-correct- ed Number	Nett.		Num- ber	Rate	of Nonresidents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Num- ber	Rate					Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Num- ber.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	25000	923			373	14.9	13	17			377	15
1907	25000	843			329	13.1	14	20			335	13.4
1908	26000	1013			391	15	27	17			381	14.6
1909	26000	920			411	15.8	26	15			400	15.3
1910	28000	950			369	13.1	16	17			370	13.2
1911	28000	959	958	34.2	422	15	21	24	139	145	425	15.1

Area of District in acres (exclusive of } 8009
area covered by water }

Total population at all ages—28,298
Number of inhabited houses—5,584
Average number of persons per house—5 } At Census
of 1911.

